

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. III, No. 47.

QUAPPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1888.

Price Five Cents.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

The Progress Printing Office; in the

Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboin, Canada.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in

variously in advance; single copies 5 cents.

The rates for our advertising space by

contract are as follows:

One week, months, years.

One column \$10.00 \$15.00 \$35.00 \$100.00

8.00 10.00 20.00 60.00

Half column 5.00 7.00 15.00 40.00

Quarter column 3.00 5.00 10.00 30.00

Three-quarters 2.00 4.00 8.00 20.00

Two inches 1.00 2.00 4.00 10.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable

quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction

sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,

legal notices, or anything of a political

nature. Transient or advertising space

can be had for 5 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each

additional insertion. Yearly advertisements

will be charged monthly, if option

so, will be charged for each additional

change.

Business local, 50 cents for first twenty

words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse

an insect advertisement of a questionable

or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,

Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

R. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

## REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended

to. Drawings made to order and

guaranteed to width. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skin

for wagons.

Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS,

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALUABLES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

## ICE CREAM

WHITING BROS.

BAKERS.

Pastry Cooks, Confectioners,

Caterers, and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes

Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try

WHITING'S

WHO E MEAL BREAD.

Our self-rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25cts

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS. ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE. ASSIN.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive

Careful Attention.

## New Goods

### SALE OF THREE FARMS.

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in certain indentures of mortgage duly registered and which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by G. S. Davidson, at the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T. on Wednesday the 17th day of October, 1888, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, the following parcels of property:

No. 1: The North West quarter of Section Ten (10) in Township Twenty (20) in Range Thirteen (13) West of the Second Principal Meridian in the North West Territories of Canada, containing 160 acres more or less. This land is about nine miles from Indian Head, three miles from Katerpew P. O. in a good farming country.

No. 2: The South West quarter of Section Twenty-two (22) in Township Twenty (20) in Range Eleven (11) West of the Second Principal Meridian in the North West Territories of Canada, containing 160 acres more or less. This land is about sixteen miles from Indian Head. There is a dwelling house and farm buildings.

No. 3: The South West quarter of Section Sixteen (16) in Township Eighteen (18) in Range Twelve (12) West of the Second Principal Meridian in the North West Territories of Canada containing 160 acres more or less. This land is well situated about three miles from Indian Head with a good road leading to same. There are on the farm a dwelling house and farm buildings.

There will be a reserved bill on each of the above parcels.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent cash on the day of sale; the balance in accordance with the conditions which will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

MUNSON & ALLEN, Vendors' Solicitors, Winnipeg, or to F. L. OSLER, Qu'Appelle Station, or CRAWFORD & ROBERTSON, Indian Head.

## BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

## J. H. MacCAUL, FOR SALE CHEAP.

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

## Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

## NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that

### SITTINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT

For the Judicial District of Western Assiniboin shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:

By order,

A. M. MCCLANE, Clerk of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle

McLean, Sept. 12th, 1888.

## NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS FOR COLLECTOR for the current year, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1888. Applications to give the names of two Sureties for \$1,000 each.

By order,

A. M. MCCLANE, Clerk of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle

McLean, Sept. 12th, 1888.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At the Progress Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboina, Canada.

Subscription price; \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

One	Three	One
week,	month,	year,
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00
Half column	8.00	10.00
Quarter column	5.00	7.00
Three inches	3.00	5.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if often \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assiniboina, Proprietor.

### TRAIRIE FIRES.

From different parts of the Northwest we hear of more or less damage by prairie fires, and the most frequent cause seems to be fire from the engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We have a very severe ordinance against the starting of fires on the prairie, and the people of the country generally are extremely careful on that score. But the ordinance does not seem to be effective against the C. P. R. It is an undoubted fact that the country is injured to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by fires started by the C. P. R., while the spreading of fires could be effectively prevented by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars. Any one acquainted with the country knows that we are within the mark when we say that an effective fire break could be made on each side of the track between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains for \$25,000. If this were undertaken by the Co. the cost would be the greatest the first year, and would diminish each year as the country became more closely settled. The amount of money thus expended would be a paying investment to the C. P. R., for what benefits the country benefits the them. If fires could be kept off the prairie, it would not be long till more trees would grow and the bluffs we now have extended, and the long grass would hold the snow on the level and produce more luxuriant pasture as well as being an aid with the increased growth of trees of causing a greater rainfall, which would be a great benefit to the country. As the land along the line of the C. P. R. was brought under cultivation, the cost of keeping up the fire break would be diminished. The break to be fully effective would require to be outside the right of way and as soon as any settler wished to cultivate his land up to the right of way the Co. would be relieved of responsibility. The new Minister of the Interior should endeavor to bring about some legislation that would be acceptable to the C. P. R. and at the same time afford protection to the country. It would be difficult for the Northwest Legislature to enforce its acts against the C. P. R. The Dominion Government and the railway company are the most interested parties, and any action in the direction indicated should originate with them.

### CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

Qu'Appelle is behind some of its less pretentious neighbors in the matter of cheese making. We see Grenfell and Woldsey and other places turning out splendid cheeses from their factories, and we ought to be doing the same. Another season should not be allowed to pass without turning our fine milk-producing pasture to better account. Our famers are turning more of their attention to stock which is always a safe thing; and with increased herds of cows we will have an increased yield of milk. To turn the milk of this vicinity to the best account we should have a cheese factory and a creamery. We do not need to use any argument in favor of a cheese factory, its advantages are patent to all, and we would like to see some more made to carry out the idea to a practical issue. The advantages of a creamery are that butter made in a creamery is worth more in the open market

than ordinary farmers' butter, and the time is not far distant when farmers' butter will be lower in price than the low price of fifteen cents per pound which prevailed this season. If we had a creamery as well as a cheese factory or both combined the farmers would be sure of getting good prices for their milk. If cheese were down in price, butter might be up, and so the product of the milk would bring a fair return in almost any state of the market. Let some of our most enterprising citizens take hold and work up one or both of these institutions.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Vidette says it is pleased with Mr. Dewdney. According to its own showing it must have turned "syphont." There is hope for our contemporary yet.

We hear a great deal lately about Prohibition not having the moral support of the community, and therefore cannot be carried out. The editor of THE PROGRESS has had experience that is perfectly convincing of the fact that Prohibition must have the moral support of the majority as one item toward success. But if the officers of the law will combine with the minority to make a farce of it, the moral support of the community does not go far. If those who are supposed to be our law guardians were persistent and sincere in their efforts to carry out the law, we would not fear for the success of Prohibition or the moral support of the community.

The Moosemin Courier is delighted with Mr. Horan's report on Prohibition in Maine. That gentleman's ipse dixit that the legislation in question is a "complete failure," goes for more in the minds of the average runny than the settled convictions of the people of the State of Maine, who have had years of experience of Prohibition, and could not be induced to go back to the licence system which they strangled years ago. Surely their opinion of the law under which they live ought to be worth more than those of a stranger who went over there apparently for the express purpose of ascertaining whether he could get any whiskey in the State or not. "Prohibition a failure complete," is getting to be a very stale chestnut.

The Moosemin Courier has settled it. That paper says Prohibition is now "beyond the region of discussion." We thought so; it is a fact; we throw up our hat in ecstasy. Yes, Prohibition is beyond the region of discussion in the Northwest. We have it in a measure, and the people are so well satisfied with it that when they get a chance to pronounce upon it, they will effectually sit on Mr. Royal's beer and all other swilling permits. Yes, it is beyond the region of discussion; Prohibition with a system by which alcohol can be had in proper form and for proper uses is a foregone conclusion in the Northwest and only a question of time for the whole of Canada. Not a very long time either; in fact the people are ready for it now, if only the politicians could shake off the shackles fastened upon them by the money bags of the distillers and brewers.

The Vidette still keeps at it. At what? you say. Being jealous, of course. In arraigning Mr. Royal's beer licenses before the bar of public opinion, THE PROGRESS charged that they were an "infringement of the inalienable rights of every British subject in the Territories." That was months ago. Our sleepy contemporary has seen our arraignment freely quoted by the press and is jealous. It has therefore wakened up to the necessity—in its little mind—after the lapse of so much time, of "most unflinchingly denying the soft impeachment against the Governor." That does not alter the fact, however. Every white man now in the Territories settled in the country under what was perfectly understood to be a Prohibitory law. He became a citizen under that law, and thereby became a consenting party to it. It is therefore his inalienable right to be consulted before such a radical change is made as to introduce the principle of license. The Vidette must be prepared to say he was consulted to be in a position to deny our contention.

The Vidette says: "We do not favor the bar drinking customs of our country and would like to see them abolished;" but it is afraid to come out flat-footed in favor of Prohibition. It does not like to offend its beer subscribers, but still indulges in what it would like to be considered fatherly advice: It recommends Temperance people to go into business opposition to the existing hotels, though why that should be done is not very clear, unless the Vidette regards them all as whiskey seller and violators of the law. The Temperance people have no quarrel with the Northwest hotel keepers, unless they are sellers of intoxicants, which we do not believe is the rule, there may be some unscrupulous men in that line as well as others. Say, Mrs. Vidette would you quit trying to be on both sides of the fence at once, and tell your readers how you can favor Mr. Royal's beer permits and not favor "bar drinking customs" at the same time.

We gave the editor of the Winnipeg Morning Call credit for more common sense than is displayed in an article in its issue of the 22nd inst. In speaking of the Northwest liquor law it says: "The Prohibition part has outlived its usefulness and worked injury to the country. The Call does not adduce any proof to substantiate its assertion that Prohibition has worked injury to the Northwest. It cannot, and therefore does not try. It is not the Prohibition part of the law that does the injury but the provision that is in the direction of license. We would like to see the experiment tried of appointing three candid men to compare the conditions of communities of equal size and population in Manitoba and the Northwest. We say unhesitatingly from personal knowledge, that Manitoba communities would compare unfavorably with ours in point of respectability, law abiding, order loving and business prosperity. Prohibition is the principle of our law, and if the people are alive to their own welfare, they will make the whole law when they get a chance.

The Moosemin Courier is in trouble because of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance. It wants the Association to substitute the word "Temperance" for "Prohibitory" and confine its efforts to moral suasion. In other words the Courier would say to the young man: Here drink and and tipple till you are enslaved in a debasing and hellish appetite, then break away from it if you can. If you cannot, as you will be the cause of mistaken good people trying to deprive the British people of one of their dearest rights, upon your head must fall the punishment. Those who started you on your downward career cannot be held responsible.

The people only went into a business partnership with the men they licensed to sell liquid damnation. The idea of the revenue they would derive made them forget all about the greater sums of money they would have to pay out in consequence of the evils caused by pauperism and crime, to say nothing of their moral responsibility for the evils of the traffic. Say, Mr. Courier, that wont do, and you know it. Practical experience teaches that Prohibition and consequent total abstinence is the only sure protection against alcoholism.

According to the logic of anti-prohibitionists, punishment for murder should be abolished in the Lake Megantic District, of Quebec. Morrison, the murderer, could not be arrested by local constables, and the people of the District offered neither sympathy or help to those charged with the duty of arresting him. They are not educated up to the point of enforcing the law against murder, and the law ought to be repealed until moral suasion has worked such a change that not only a majority of them will vote for such a law but also turn out to help to catch the murderer.—Royal Temperance.

Some people occasionally wonder why certain notices of births, marriages or deaths are not found in the paper. Simply because they are not sent. Newspapers are expected to poke up all the news they can, but it is hardly to be supposed that reporters will invade or hunt around people's private houses or sleeping apartments for such items.

## Northwest Prohibitory Alliance.

The Northwest Prohibitory Alliance was organized at the Preliminary Temperance Convention held at Regina on the 22nd November, 1887. A copy of the constitution is here with enclosed.

### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Qu'Appelle, Aug. 28, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the Executive of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance held at Regina on Saturday, 21st July last, a Committee was appointed to prepare and circulate an appeal to our Temperance friends in the Northwest to organize in every locality for the coming contest. The Committee beg to submit the following for your consideration:

The result of the late elections to the Northwest Legislature was that nearly every one of the twenty-two members chosen is pledged to sustain the present law until such time as the people may be given an opportunity to vote on the question. One of the first acts of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Royal was to introduce the principle of license by granting permits to sell four per cent. beer. This was directly contrary to the expressed wish of the people, and prompt and aggressive organization is imperatively necessary to resent this and protest against any other concessions.

It is proposed to hold a

### TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

And the first annual meeting of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance at Regina in the second week of the coming session of the Legislative Assembly, and it is imperative that such Convention should be as representative as possible.

Let meetings for organization be called in every locality, and let one or more delegates be appointed to attend the convention. As soon as the date of the meeting of the Assembly is announced you will be notified of the exact date of the Convention. It is the duty of every man who is opposed to the introduction of the License System into the Northwest Territories to see that his own locality has at least one representative at our Convention.

Let there be a Grand Rally so that our Temperance vote may be united to carry into effect the resolutions, etc., that may be adopted at that meeting.

In behalf of the cause of Temperance and Prohibition.

G. H. V. BULYEA, President Alliance.  
JAMES WEIDMAN, Secretary  
G. B. MURPHY, Committee.

### FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION.

We will club the Winnipeg Sun and THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS for \$1.75 per annum including the above valuable picture.

The Winnipeg Sun has arranged for a supply of the historic picture entitled "The Fathers of Confederation." It is a delightful engraving of artistic finish, 26½ inches by 37½ inches in size. It embodies life-like portraits of thirty-four of the leading men of Canada in 1864, including Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, T. D'Arcy McGee, Hon. George Brown, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir E. P. Tache. The scene is in the conference room at Quebec, the windows of which overlook the harbor and shipping, and the occasion is the conference which resulted in the confederation of the colonies in 1867. It is a charming work of art, and possesses great historic interest. It is given free to every yearly subscriber to the weekly Sun, the price of which has been reduced to \$1 per annum.

### THE HIGHEST

### MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

### WHEAT

Delivered at the

### QU'APPELLE

### ROLLER MILLS.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

### Water! Water! Water!

THE Subscribers having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the Province of Manitoba and Northwest Territories of Canada, for the Sale of the CELEBRATED MONARCH TOOLS, has much pleasure in stating that he will have on hand early in the spring, one of

### THE CELEBRATED

### Monarch Well Auger

Which are superior in every respect to any other make. They will bore from 6 inches to 5½ feet in diameter, and will go to the depth of 1500 feet if necessary. Farmers and others wishing to secure the use of the CELEBRATED WELL AUGER, in order to obtain a bountiful supply of Water, will do well to apply early by letter through the post office to

D. HENRY STARR,

General Agent for Manitoba and

Northwest Territories of Canada.

Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., Nov. 23rd, 1887.

Apprentice Wanted

A SMART BOY will be afforded a rare chance to learn the printing business at the present time. Apply in person or by letter addressed

THE PROGRESS OFFICE,

Qu'Appelle.

TERMS CASH.

J. G. MCKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship

Guaranteed.

JAMES WEIDMAN, AGENT

TERMS MODERATE.

## NEW

# Spring and Summer Goods

NOW OPENED OUT.

## S. H. CASWELL

GENERAL MERCHANT,

BANKER,

Post Office,

Qu'Appelle.

## THE LE LAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboina.

## Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated. Everything New and First-Class Throughout SUITS FOR FAMILIES TERMS MODERATE.

## A Full Assortment of Furniture

OF ALL KINDS

Kept Constantly on Hand,

ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF

Coffins and caskets.

GEO. H. V. BULYEA,

Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

## In Defence of Our Country's Homes.

# "The Qu'Appelle Progress"

IS A STRAIGHT

## Prohibitoin Newspaper,

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Twenty-Eight Columns Weekly at \$1.00 a Year.

Correspondence Solicited from all parts of the Territories.

JAMES WEIDMAN,

Publisher, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

"The PROGRESS" Office is headquarters for the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance.

"THE PROGRESS" TURNS OUT THE NEATEST & BEST

## Book & Job Printing

of any Office in the Country.

## OUR MANY-COLORED CHROMATIC POSTERS

## A Husband's Crown.

### CHAPTER V.

Before the council finally broke up, Kate implored of Bing—

"When I enter that household, tell me, what is the first thing to be done?"

"You are right, madam. The opening move is simple, but it requires to be in order. Mr. Davenport has a secretary of the name of Checkets."

"Well?"

"Him you must observe carefully. Try and discover how he employs his spare time. Also, whether he is in the habit of meeting any persons privately; and so on. This is most important. Wait a moment. The prospective Son-in-law was taciturn and uttered nothing but random answers.

Our autoer had changed since we first described him. He stooped a little. The grey pyramid of hair had grown limp and inclined to topple forward. The double chin was fast falling away; and the white suit thereon pinned in vain for the caries of its owner. Even the aldermanic corporation exhibited symptoms of a loyal intention to follow the example of the double-chin.

The fox was gnawing at the vitals of the Spartan.

"Come!" we are getting miserably quiet," said Mr. Davenport, at length after a mournful attempt to be sprightly.

"Miss Raymond I have not yet had the pleasure of hearing you play. It would be a charity to you a little music to enliven this Quakers' meeting. I am sure you must think we are very dull folks here."

He never felt more disinclined to touch the piano. But in his position, to hear was misery. He sat silent, and the instrument she loved asserted its power over her. She played, with exquisite expression, some selections from Mozart's divine compositions.

Mr. Van Blarcom had risen and placed himself beside the piano, looking down upon her with the same strange, new light in his eyes that had caused her to shrink from his glance at table.

"May we beg for a song?" he inquired present, in what was a very gentle tone or him.

Without replying, she struck a few melodious chords, and sang in a sweet, pathetic voice—that went at once to the hearts of her listeners, the following simple verse:

My parting kiss abide with thee,  
For dearly do I treasure thine,  
And guard it as thyself as faithfully.

As thou with lovingly guard mine,  
When we meet—though part now—

Will give thee back thy kiss once more,  
Unsullied and untouched; while thou  
Mine own shaft then again restore.

My parting kiss abide with thee,  
—

So from it I shall forgo a bond  
To seek a better—till we meet again.

To be each cherished memory fond,  
The night is warm, and moon unfold  
Her beams in a little while.

And patient love will then behold  
The kiss redeemed with tear and smile.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed everybody in a breath.

"You are indeed a charming acquisition  
to our circle, Miss Raymond," added Mr. Davenport.

He was grateful to the fair singer. The soft strains had soothed him. He was conscious that the skeletons had retreated to a respectful distance—behind the window drapery, most likely. But they still kept peeping out from among the shadows and grinning hideously.

And by-and-by Mr. Van Blarcom strolled out to smoke cigar on the lawn, and Mr. Davenport, with his secretary, retired to the library to look over some correspondence. The two girls were thus left to their own society.

"It will not do for me nor for you either dear Edith," answered Kate, "to give way to faint-heartedness or wringing of hands in the present, dreadful emergency. Think, think of the danger that threatens my beloved husband, you own brother, wickedly torn from me in the first moments of our union by cretins who must, indeed, be the viles upon earth, and say whether I could be otherwise than brave, and resolute, andundaunted in the effort I make for his sake. All this I thought I knew, but I do not. Can you imagine what I feel now? It is as though my soul verily felt raised in perpetual appeal to the Author of all strength, and He will surely grant me that which is requisite. I shall not fail. I have faith."

"And Lawrence—how does he bear this trial?"

"Nobly, as becomes a man conscious of his perfect innocence. He, too, has faith in Heaven and in me."

"You have him very, very much?" said Edith, wistfully.

"Dearer than life. My great affection was all I had to offer; but he gained it his way, and it shall not prove worthless to him."

"Oh! if I had but your brave nature," murmured Edith, as tears filled her eyes.

"My gentle sister!" exclaimed Kate, embracing her fondly. "I know you, sweet. Part I gathered from Lawrence, and the other I guessed. You love Reginald Gwynne; you are to be his parades to him. You are unhappy."

"I am miserable," said Edith, utterly breaking down.

"There! little one, let me comfort you for I can—I will."

"How? I cried the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the agitated mind as is cooling water to feverish lips. "Edith, rely upon me, I can help it; if Lawrence can't do it, he shall not marry any but the man he loves, and who loves her."

"Well! if I could believe it, I would!"

"How? I said the poor girl softly. "When I saw Reginald yesterday I loved him more than ever. If I had so said, he spoke so kindly, I should have said, 'Oh! it was wrong because I know I am going to be forced into hateful marriage against my will, and that my heart is breaking. It is broken already.'"

"Edith," said Kate, speaking with the air of a woman of conviction which is fatal to the

## Business Directory.

Get your Card in The Canadian Business Directory for the Northwest.

Under this heading we will insert Business Cards similar to those following for \$5 on a yearly basis, with each issue subscription to The Weekly Leader.

First insertion and subscription will be commenced on payment of \$2.00; after first three months, \$1.00 per quarter in advance will be required in every case, or the Card will be dropped out.

### QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, S. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE, LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

S. H. CASWELL, General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP, General Merchant.

G. H. V. BULYEA, Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.

A. MCKENZIE, Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

J. B. MILLIKEN & CO., Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS, Boots and Shoes.

C. C. BAILEY & CO., Practical Watchmakers and Jewelers.

D. H. MCMILLAN, & BRO., Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

THOMSON & NELSON, Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MACCAUL, Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

J. B. ROBINSON, Contractor, Builder, etc.

WM. CLUSTON, Builder and Contractor, etc.

R. JOHNSTON, Livery, Feed and Stable.

J. POOLITTLE, Dealer in Bricks.

J. MCGOWEN, General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD, General Blacksmith.

MISS A. MCRAE, Millinery and Fancy Store.

A. SUTHERLAND, Photo-Artist, Teacher of Music, and Sketch-land.

E. WISMER, Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

J. R. BUNN, Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

A. C. PATERSON, Forwarder & General Agent.

E. J. WEIDMAN, Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO., Leslie Gordon, Agent.

LESLIE GORDON, Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner for Manitoba, &c.

Agent for Canada North West Land Co., and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

Fire & Life Insurance, Money to Lend, QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A., LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND, NOTARY PUBLIC, Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.

Money to Lend, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected, QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH, ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Issuer of Marriage Licenses AND INSURANCE AGENT.

Office over Beauchamp's Store, QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, P. T. S., DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON, LECTURER AND AUTHOR, For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the above lines. Correspondence can be made at my Office, or at the Crosses Office, QU'APPELLE.

J. H. MACCAUL, Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee, Marine and Carriage Insurance, QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

J. M. CREAMER, V.S., OF REGINA.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, will be at the Leland Hotel, QU'APPELLE, every alternate Monday, for the purpose of treating the ailments of horses, cattle, etc.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, QU'APPELLE.

OFFICE opposite McLean's Blacksmith Shop.

WM. CLUSTON, Builder & Contractor, QU'APPELLE.

Estimates Furnished ON SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AT QUEEN'S HOTEL.

FRANK MARWOOD, SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith, AND Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial saluted from parts having lame, interfering horses. Two Sharps made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH, On Argentine, April 21st, 1887.

## Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

### QU'APPELLE.

Threshing is now in full blast throughout the country.

And now the forest trees will assume their autumnal hues.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald, of Moosemin, is here temporarily in charge of the Presbyterian congregation.

Farmers are rushing their fall plowing in order to get every acre possible ready for crop next season.

Mr. Jos. Doelittle has received his first carload of apples. Others are to follow. To secure your winter's supply you should consult him early.

Mr. Gilbert McConnell, of Vancouver, B. C., is in town. He is on his way back from Toronto, where he has been exhibiting British Columbia produce.

The S. Peter's Women's Guild has been evolved from the late Ladies Aid Society, and is prepared to execute all orders for plain and fancy sewing at reasonable rates.

Last night there was the first frost of the season here. The mercury fell to 25°, being seven degrees of frost. Tender garden stuff is scorched, but everything else is beyond danger long ago.

Next Sunday morning there will be no service in the Methodist church, but there will be service in the Presbyterian church, in which place there will be no service in the evening. The Rev. David Savage will conduct service in the evening in the Methodist church at 19 o'clock.

The S. Peter's Women's Guild, (late Ladies Aid Society) will have a room fitted up in the immigrant building provided with refreshments for the convenience of those attending the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural exhibition, on Saturday, Oct. 6. Tea, coffee, sandwiches, bread and butter, cake, etc., at reasonable prices.

Last Friday evening a meeting of the citizens was held in the school house to consider the re-organization of the brass band. A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. R. D. Strong, H. A. Axford and James Weidman to represent the citizens in providing the necessary means to continue the maintenance of the band. A new teacher is expected to arrive from Prince Albert next month.

At the Leland: W. Tait, H. A. L. Reid, Prince Albert, H. Bell, A. S. Patton, J. H. Brock, Isaac Macdonald, Winnipeg; T. B. Montgomery, St. Paul; W. R. Boyd, J. S. Wallace, G. P. Murray, Miss Murray, Indian Head; Sergt. Colbrook, Sergt. John Richard, N. W. M. Poole; R. Woodward, Toronto; C. J. Tuthill, Hamilton; G. J. Goldie, Rev. J. Hugounard, D. H. Macdonald, J. Calder, S. H. Brudie, Fort Qu'Appelle; D. Mountain, Cornwall; P. R. Wallace, London; S. R. McLeod, Alexandria; C. S. Dickenson, Abernethy; W. M. Tate, Chickney; Charles Innis, Inverness, Scotland.

Evangelistic services are being conducted in the Methodist church this week by the Rev. David Savage, the eminent Methodist evangelist. A deep interest is being manifested, and the spirit evinced is an excellent one. Members of all the Protestant denominations have risen to their feet in response to the call for those who will agree to pray for the conversion of souls. The meetings will continue this evening and Friday evening, and conclude on Sunday evening. The meetings begin for singing at 19.45 o'clock and the service at 20 o'clock. Sunday evening service at 19 o'clock.

We congratulate the municipality of South Qu'Appelle on the arrangements the Council have concluded with Mr. C. E. Cullen to represent them in Europe as their immigrant agent. We can safely say a better man could not have been appointed, as Mr. Cullen thoroughly understands the work, has a cheery manner, a pleasant address, has all the points of information at his finger ends, and can place them before his hearers in fluent and convincing manner. These are the very points essential to an immigrant agent. The sum of \$800 voted by the municipality for Mr. Cullen's work will be money well expended and thoroughly well earned, as all we want to fill up our municipality is that the proper class of settlers should be made acquainted with the many advantages of settling in this district. We congratulate Mr. Cullen on his appointment, and the marked public spirit he has displayed in offering to place his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the municipality. We heartily wish Mr. Cullen every success. In our issue of the 19th of July we said we were sure Mr. Cullen would be welcomed as a valuable and worthy citizen and our words have proved prophetic ones.

The Board of Trade statute labor combination are proceeding with the tanks which are a part of the fire protection system which originated with the Board of Trade. The excavation for the third tank is being proceeded with.

Hon. Senator Perley has received a reply to a letter written by himself to President Van Horne of the C. P. R., saying that the company intend running a series of excursions from the Northwest to the eastern provinces after harvest at low rates. This will be good news to many. It will enable all who have been successful to go down and induce their friends to come and share the glorious possibilities of our country.

At the Queen's: G. McConnell, Vancouver, B. C.; B. Ford, Toronto; Rev. W. W. Sheppard, Mt. Elgin Indian Institute; Rev. J. Coulthard, Meaford, Ont.; Inspector Macpherson, Sergt. A. G. Mountain, Prince Albert; J. H. Amable, Moose Jaw; D. C. McGregor, Alex. McGraw, Hastings, Geo. R. Gregg, Winnipeg; G. E. Amyot, Quebec; W. Newton, McLean; A. Hastings, Coteau; Out; J. Macdonald, Moosomin; Miss E. Fallis, Stockton; C. Cadwallader, England; Donald McLeod, Stormaway, Scotland.

The annual harvest thanksgiving services were held at S. Peter's church on Sunday last. The church was tastefully decorated with grain, flowers, plants, fruit, etc., and reflect great credit on the ladies who kindly undertook it. The services were choral and much praise is due to the choir, who have very much improved of late. Their rendering of the Anthem "O Lord how manifold are Thy works," was particularly good and especially considering it was their first attempt at music of this nature. Sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached in the morning by Rev. J. W. Gregory, of Regina, and in the evening by Rev. W. E. Brown, of Whitewood. Sunday next being the Octave of the Festival, the services will be of a similar nature, and by special desire the Anthem will be repeated at the evening service.

—Mr. Charles Innes, of Inverness, Scotland, who has spent the last six weeks in the various parts of the Dominion, passed through Qu'Appelle on Saturday. Mr. Innes has visited many of the old Scottish settlements in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario with a view to ascertaining how the Highlanders who came to Canada during the past fifty years have succeeded. He informs us that wherever he went, he found unmistakable signs of prosperity and was marvelously surprised to find the positions to which many of the descendants of the old country crofters had already attained. Mr. Innes since coming westward, has visited the crofters recently settled in the neighborhood of Pelican Lake and those located along the Pipestone Creek in 1883 and 1884. With the exception of one or two middle aged men he found that all of them were delighted with the climate, soil and life of Canada, preferring it infinitely to the country from which they came. Many of them said that no money would tempt them to return to their foreign homes and life. Mr. Innes, after visiting friends in this district, proposes to see the Scottish settlers located near Regina, and afterwards to proceed westward to Calgary and British Columbia. On his return to the old country he intends to publish the result of his inquiries for the information of his countrymen.

—Evangelistic services are being conducted in the Methodist church this week by the Rev. David Savage, the eminent Methodist evangelist. A deep interest is being manifested, and the spirit evinced is an excellent one. Members of all the Protestant denominations have risen to their feet in response to the call for those who will agree to pray for the conversion of souls. The meetings will continue this evening and Friday evening, and conclude on Sunday evening. The meetings begin for singing at 19.45 o'clock and the service at 20 o'clock. Sunday evening service at 19 o'clock.

—We congratulate the municipality of South Qu'Appelle on the arrangements the Council have concluded with Mr. C. E. Cullen to represent them in Europe as their immigrant agent. We can safely say a better man could not have been appointed, as Mr. Cullen thoroughly understands the work, has a cheery manner, a pleasant address, has all the points of information at his finger ends, and can place them before his hearers in fluent and convincing manner. These are the very points essential to an immigrant agent. The sum of \$800 voted by the municipality for Mr. Cullen's work will be money well expended and thoroughly well earned, as all we want to fill up our municipality is that the proper class of settlers should be made acquainted with the many advantages of settling in this district. We congratulate Mr. Cullen on his appointment, and the marked public spirit he has displayed in offering to place his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the municipality. We heartily wish Mr. Cullen every success. In our issue of the 19th of July we said we were sure Mr. Cullen would be welcomed as a valuable and worthy citizen and our words have proved prophetic ones.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

—FALL SHOWS.

—Whitewood, Oct. 1st; Cannington, Oct. 2nd; Wapella, Oct. 2nd; Broadview, Oct. 2nd; Regina, Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Saskatoon, Oct. 3rd; Grenfell, Oct. 3rd; Wolsley, Oct. 4th; Moose Jaw, Oct. 4th; Indian Head, Oct. 5th; Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; Edmonton, Oct. 10th; Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11th.

The phenomenon of twilight is due partly to refraction and partly to reflection, but chiefly to the latter. After sunset the sun continues to shine on the clouds and upper strata of the air, just as it may be shining on the summits of lofty mountains long after it has disappeared from the view of the dwellers in the plains. The air and clouds thus illuminated reflect back part of the light to the surface beneath them, and so produce what we call twilight. Immediately after sunset the clouds are so highly illuminated as to be able to reflect an amount of light but little inferior to the direct light of the sun. As the sun sinks lower, less and less of the visible atmosphere receives its light, and so less and less is reflected, until a length of time ensues.